Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 2, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1792. [Whole No. 324.]

WHEREAS it appears, by the proceedings in a certain cauſe now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein William Webb is the plaintiff, and John Porker (the executor of Thomas Bradley, deceaſed) is the defendant—that HENRY WEBB was put out apprentice by the Greenwich School, for the ſea ſervice, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and ſailed from England in the year 1776, to ſome part of North-America, in the ſhip or veſſel called the Artemiſſa, Captain Llewellyn, formerly a Spaniſh Trader, and at that time a Navy Victualler or Tranſport, in his Majeſty's ſervice. And whereas it appears that the ſaid Henry Webb deſerted and run away from the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, and entered on board a certain privateer or veſſel, called the Revenge, or Vengeance Privateer, of which one John Dean was then maſter or commander, then lying in New-York, in North-America; and that the ſaid Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, ſailed from New-York aforeſaid to Savannah, and arrived at ſuch laſt mentioned place in or about the month of March, 1780, and ſailed from thence in the ſaid month of March, or in the month of April following, to ſome port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and that in the Month of May, 1780, the ſaid ſhip or veſſel was ſeen at Barbadoes, in the Weſt-Indies, but the ſaid Henry Webb hath not ſince been heard of, and is ſuppoſed to be dead, it having been reported that the Tender belonging to the ſaid ſhip or veſſel called the Vengeance, which ſhip was then commanded by Captain Knowles, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabout (and among whom the ſaid Henry Webb is ſuppoſed to be one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.

NOW, in purſuance of an order made in the ſaid cauſe, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1790, any perſon or perſons who can give any account or information touching the ſaid Henry Webb, or of the ſaid ſhip Vengeance, or whether the ſaid Henry Webb is living or dead, and if dead, when and where he died, are required to give ſuch account or information to WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, Eſq. one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers, in Symonds-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London, on or before the 6th day of November, 1792—and ſuch perſon or perſons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to Mr. SAMUEL NAYLOR, the ſollicitor in the cauſe, at No. 4, Great Newport-Street, London; or to the Rev. JOHN STANFORD, No. 46, William-Street, New-York; or to JOHN PRETTYJOHN, Eſq. Bridge-Town, Barbadoes.

(3w1aw) W. W. PEPYS.

THE following ſections of the act entitled, "An act for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, are republiſhed for the information of all perſons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) ſhall be poſſeſſed of

WINES.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the ſaid laſt day of June next, ſhall be imported into the United States, ſhall be landed under the care of the inſpector of the port where the ſame ſhall be landed, and for that purpoſe, every permit for landing any Wines, which ſhall be granted by a Collector, ſhall, prior to ſuch landing, be produced to the ſaid inſpector, who, by endorſement thereupon under his hand, ſhall ſignify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwiſe, on pain of forfeiture, it ſhall be lawful to land the ſaid Wines. And the ſaid inſpector ſhall make an entry of all ſuch permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package whatſoever, containing ſuch Wines, ſhall be marked by the officer under whoſe immediate inſpection the ſame ſhall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progreſſive numbers, the name of the ſaid officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and diſtinguiſhed. And the ſaid officer ſhall grant a certificate for each ſuch pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package, ſpecifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the ſame whereſoever it ſhall be ſent. And if any pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package, containing Wine, ſhall be found without ſuch marks and certificates, the ſame ſhall be liable to be ſeized, and the want of ſuch marks and certificates ſhall be preſumptive evidence, that ſuch Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every perſon, who ſhall have in his or her poſſeſſion, Wines which are intended for ſale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, ſhall *prior* to the ſaid laſt day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at ſome office of inſpection in the city, town or county where he or ſhe ſhall reſide, ſpecifying and deſcribing the caſks, caſes, boxes and other packages containing the ſame, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whoſe poſſeſſion they are; and the officer of inſpection, at whoſe office ſuch entry may be made, ſhall, as ſoon as may be thereafter, viſit and inſpect, or cauſe to be viſited and inſpected, the Wines ſo reported, and ſhall mark, or cauſe to be marked, the caſks, caſes, boxes and packages containing the ſame, with progreſſive numbers, with the name of the perſon to whom the ſame may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and ſhall grant a certificate for each caſk, caſe, box or package containing ſuch Wine, deſcribing therein the ſaid caſk, caſe, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate ſhall accompany the ſame, wherever it may be ſent. And if any perſon who may have Wines in his or her poſſeſſion for ſale, ſhall not, prior to the ſaid laſt day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or ſhe, for ſuch omiſſion or neglect, ſhall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit, for the benefit of any perſon who ſhall give information thereof, and the Wines ſo omitted to be entered, ſhall be forfeited." (ept29)

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Tranſacts buſineſs in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (*ep1m & 1aw2m*)

FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.

HOPE.

THO', Celia, the clouds of adverſity frown
And deaden the ſpirit that leads us to fame—
Tho' reaſon may prompt us the plan to diſown
And deſpair be at hand to extinguiſh the flame—

Yet nature perſiſts; and attach'd to her views,
She diſdains to forego what has charm'd her ſo long;
Where the object forbids, ſhe the image purſues,
And HOPE ſtill attends to conduct us along.

Thus pleas'd by thoſe beauties which taught me to ſigh,
And enamour'd of ſmiles that affected my heart;
'Twas in vain that reflection her ſtrength wou'd apply,
Tho' Celia, with coldneſs, had bade me depart:

Tho' her frowns ſhou'd command all my ſorrows to flow
And my pleaſures be chang'd into anguiſh and cares;
Still fancy will raiſe the dark curtains of woe,
And faithleſsly brighten the ſource of my tears.

Yet tell me, my fair, is thy nature at eaſe,
When thy ſmiles have deſerted their charming domain—
When pity forſakes thee and ſcorns to appeaſe
Thy honeſt Amyntor, ah! pleading in vain?

Then finiſh thy triumph and baniſh its pride
And all the allurements that vanity charm:
Adviſe with thine heart——to that heart are allied
A goodneſs to ſooth it—a friendſhip to warm.

That goodneſs will learn thee to feel for my woes,
And heal the ſad pains which imbitter my reſt:
And friendſhip, more kindly impreſs'd with my vows,
Will cheriſh a paſſion ſo frankly confeſt:

Then goodneſs and friendſhip uniting in zeal,
And kindling the boſom by which they are own'd,
Thy heart will ſubdue and its ſoftneſs reveal;
And thus ſhall my love with its wiſhes be crown'd.

Then HOPE muſt remain—'tis cemented with love—
And ſtill ſhall that paſſion its triumph maintain:
I ſwear from my breaſt it can never remove,
While goodneſs and friendſhip ſhall rivet the chain.

And deſpair now rejected ſhall looſen its thorn;
Nor e'er can my quiet its tortures annoy,
While beams of compaſſion thines eyes can adorn,
Or while thy ſweet boſom can heave with a ſigh.

May nature and art then aſſiſt me to pleaſe
And gain for my boſom the raptures of love!
May VENUS inſtruct me ſome moment to ſeize
When I find with my Celia the heart of her dove!

To be bleſs'd, is to bleſs, to be happy, be kind,
To love—is to feel for ſuch ſorrows as mine:
Be kind, then, be happy, let love be combin'd—
And the morn of my bliſs ſhall apprize thee of thine.

AMYNTOR.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Having lately had a converſation with a friend, who has travelled in Europe, and made a great many obſervations on men and governments, I have thought his ſentiments, on the preſent temper of American parties, proper to be known. I have endeavoured to expreſs the ſubſtance of them in the following remarks.

FACTIONS are almoſt harmleſs in England—and as our language is the ſame, and our form of government nearly ſimilar, we are apt to conclude that factions will be harmleſs alſo in this country. A great many perſons ſeem to like the buſtle of wrangling parties, and the Printers think their Gazettes inſipid, and in danger of loſing cuſtom, if they refuſe to mix a portion of gall with their ink. They ſometimes want ſprightlineſs, they are often barren of information—but their readers do not ſay that they are too milky. Accordingly we ſee the government beſpattered, and the heads of departments, and members of Congreſs, blackened; and all the arts of inſinuation and deception put in practice, to make the people as angry as the writers ſeem to be.

We are told that the meaſures of government have done but little good, and that little was not intended—that, however, they have done infinite miſchief, which was intended, and is a part of a plan of iniquity contrived by thoſe who adminiſter the offices of the government. This evil, they tell us, is ſtill ſpreading, and will be fatal to the property, rights and liberty of the many, in order by their plunder to aggrandize the few. That all theſe conſequences are the more to be dreaded, and are the more certain, as the country is too extenſive to be ſubject to one free government, and the conſtitution has not made a proper definition and a due ſeparation of its powers. Let any man read the newſpapers which have been publiſhed for ſome time paſt, and judge what conſequences the writers muſt intend to have drawn from their premiſes, and what is the tendency of the opinions they propagate ſo induſtriouſly. Doubtleſs theſe writers wiſh to perſuade the people that what they tell them is true—and if the people can be brought fully to believe them—if they can ſee the government and its officers in as odious a light as they are exhibited, the event is inevitable. The people having all power in their hands, will certainly uſe it to deſtroy a government that will deſtroy them., and which they are told has already made great progreſs in the work.

Inflammatory addreſſes to the paſſions of men have a tendency to create diſturbances and convulſions in all countries—but they are peculiarly alarming in our country from the nature of our government, and the temper of our citizens.

In England, we ſee, the moſt threatening appearances have not been followed by civil war, although from time to time it has been generally thought inevitable: but England is an iſland; the ſea like a band preſſes the State together and keeps it from breaking to pieces; foreign enemies, ſtronger than itſelf are feared ſufficiently to keep the ſenſe of national union always ſtrong. A King at the head of the force of the nation, and to whom all men of property cling with a conſcieuſneſs that all property will be ſet afloat with the government, is able to cruſh the firſt riſing againſt the laws. There is no legiſlative aſſembly, ſubordinate to the Parliament analogous to our State governments, to collect the diſcontented together and to enable them to wield the lawful authority of a diſtrict againſt the whole of the nation.—— More than all, habit has moulded them into one indiviſible nation, and has given a ſanctity to the laws and conſtitution which no party man can invade without ſhocking all his adherents.

Proſperous as our country is, and free and enlightened as our citizens are beyond the reſt of mankind, we are ſo newly moulded together, we have ſo little to fear from other nations, and the ſources of diſcontent and diviſion are ſo fruitful and various, that the love of good order cannot be too ſedulouſly cultivated—The government being the work of the people themſelves, and being their only ſecurity for the preſervation of liberty, ſhould be viewed with affection and ſupported with vigilance and care. It ſhould be well watched, it is true, and if bad men gain an election, the only and proper reformation is to chuſe better men in their places. But let the friends of the union—let thoſe who abhor civil ſtrife look to it, leſt while they are unmindful of the turbulent and deſtructive deſigns of the enemies of the conſtitution, a few million of the uncontradicted falſehoods which are ſpread about ſhould have poiſoned the minds of the people—like the eggs of the inſect tribe they are depoſited in every lurking place, to remain inactive till the firſt ſeaſon of fermentation ſhall hatch a venomous and loathſome race to canker and devour the fair fruits of which we already ſee the bloſſoms.

Our government is too new, and too feeble, and its powers too much divided with the State governments to bear the convulſions of vindictive factions. Perhaps there is no claſs of men who are more intereſted in the preſervation of the preſent conſtitution than the Printers—their buſineſs has grown and is growing ſurpriſingly; yet although full of federaliſm, zeal and intelligence, it is painful to ſee that they ſeem generally diſpoſed to prefer the publication of ſuch pieces as are unfriendly to the national authority. What is this owing to? Surely not to the deſire of proſtrating the government. Generally ſpeaking, they are principled againſt the ſchemes of thoſe who are laboring to ſubvert the union: for the ſucceſsful progreſs of their art depends on a free, firm government, and internal tranquility, more perhaps than any other buſineſs whatever: The cauſe is to be ſought in another quarter; the blame of men and meaſures ſells better than praiſe; and, as a newſpaper is ſupported by curioſity, it may be doubted whether the excluſion of ſuch incendiary publications would not injure the circulation of the newſpaper. Accordingly, we ſee that in every country the newſpapers are almoſt excluſively in the hands of thoſe who complain of the adminiſtration. Let the printers go on and publiſh—let the public hear all that the moſt angry man has to ſay: But let the printers obſerve that they ought to publiſh the other ſide of the queſtion alſo; that they ought to let the anſwer follow the charge, and that they are not bound as good citizens to publiſh and republiſh the falſeſt and ſouleſt ſlanders of the principles of the conſtitution, and of the men who exerciſe its powers.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

Concerning the manufactures of the United States.

IN purſuing the conſideration of American manufactures as beneficial and neceſſary to the ſouthern ſtates, it will be uſeful to take a curſory view of the indications of attachment and diſpoſition to them, which are diſcoverable in that quarter.

Virginia appears to be making a greater *progreſs* in merchant mills than any ſtate in the union, though ſome are yet far before her in thoſe beneficial works. Maryland and Delaware which are in the ſouthern moiety, are ſecond only to Pennſylvania in this branch. There is little doubt that more *pig* and *bar iron* is made to the ſouthward of Pennſylvania, than to the northward of it. A lead mine has been opened in Virginia, which is extending its ſupplies through the union, and promiſes fair to be commenſurate with the preſent demand: and there is one, which is now worked, in the territory ſouth of the Ohio. But no lead mines are in conſiderable operation in the ſtates north or eaſt of Virginia, though a ſmall beginniag upon one in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania is made. An aſſociation in Virginia, another in the territory ſouth of the Ohio, and a company in the weſtern diſtrict of South-Carolina, have provided themſelves with carding and ſpinning machinery on the Britiſh plan, to manufacture their *native* cotton. The planters in the ſouthern ſtates raiſe quantities of this raw material, unthought of before the war, and until the diſcuſſions of the ſubject of manufactures, which took place after the treaty of peace. The family manufactures in *cotton* are much greater in the four ſouthernmoſt ſtates, than in the four eaſtern ſtates. There are not wanting conſiderable numbers of *ſheep* in the five ſouthern ſtates, yet by the two returns of exports, it appears that no *wool* has been ſent *from thence* to foreign markets. It has been common to receive wool in Pennſylvania from the eaſtern ſtates, though they manufacture ſo much, but it is not known that any is ever received there for ſale from the ſouthern ſtates, Wool has been tranſported to Salem in North-Carolina, and to Winchester in Virginia, from the city of Philadelphia, for the hat manufactory.

There has been full as great a current of emigration of *flour millers, black-ſmiths, tanners, hatters, cabinet-makers, diſtillers, coopers*, &c. to the ſouthern ſtates from thoſe north of them, in proportion to numbers as of farmers; ſo that the workſhops of the middle and northern ſtates yield a double benefit to their fellow-citizens in the ſouth, in ſupplying them with manufactures, and artizans,

There is greater *variety* in diſtillation in the four ſouthern ſtates than in the four eaſtern—that is, *the manufactory is eſtabliſhed on a broader baſis*. It is alſo more *certain* in the ſouth than in the north. In the latter, molaſſes is the principal ingredient, and being from an external ſource, may be loſt to the eaſtern diſtillers. Their manufactory is even now at hazard, unleſs they reſort to the grain of the country to the ſouthward of them. But in the ſouthern ſtates they manufacture ſpirits from molaſſes, peaches, apples, ſeveral kinds of grain, and probably will, as their country is cleared, extend it to *the grape*. This has been tried with ſucceſs in the experimental way, at Galliopolis, near the Scioto,

The legiſlature of North-Carolina made a loan of money ſince the late war, to aſſiſt the introduction of the paper manufactory.

An aſſociation, containing forty of the moſt reſpectable planters and farmers, in the weſtern diſtrict of South-Carolina, has been eſtabliſhed within a few years for the promotion of manufactures, and agriculture. A ſubſcription to the amount of about 25,000 dollars has been made in the territory ſouth of the Ohio, for the purpoſe of carrying on the cotton manufactory. An indication of zeal not equalled in any middle or northern ſtate, conſidering that the whole population of the government is 30,000 whites, and 5,000 blacks.

The preparation of tar, pitch, turpentine, ſpirits of turpentine, and roſin, in North-Carolina and its vicinity, may be deemed a manufacture as juſtly as the making of linſeed oil, potaſh, or ordinary tanning. A very ſmall quantity indeed, of theſe articles, will be made in the ſtates north of Virginia, becauſe nature forbids; but they will, from obvious reaſons, increaſe in the ſouth.

During the exiſtence of the ſtate impoſt laws, two of the ſouthern ſtates (Maryland and Virginia) impoſed extra tonnage, not only upon foreign ſhips, but upon thoſe of the other ſtates, by which they evinced a ſtrong diſpoſition to encourage the *manufacture of ſhips*. The ſame two ſtates laid duties on the importation of ſpirits manufactured in the other parts of the union.

The ſtate of Maryland impoſed conſiderable protecting duties to encourage their own manufactures. The legiſlature of Maryland have encouraged the glaſs manufactory in that ſtate by a conſiderable loan. That of Virginia paſſed a ſpecial act ſince the peace, to encourage the manufactory of ſnuff and tobacco.

There are more factories of *cordage* and *cables* in two of the ſouthern ſtates, Maryland and Vir-

ginia, than in any two of the ſtates of New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, and New-Hampſhire. Virginia laid a duty of two-thirds of a dollar on cordage by her ſtate impoſt law.

The important manufactory of ſhips has become greater in each of the three ſtates of Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina, than it now is in New-Hampſhire. The ſouthern ſtate of Maryland manufactured in 1790 as many veſſels as any two of the northern ſtates of New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland.

The paper-mill in the United Sates, which is moſt remote from the ſea, is to be found in the town of Salem, in North-Carolina, three hundred miles from the ſea. No ſuch manufactures as thoſe of that village (a Moravian ſettlement) in the ſouthern ſtate of North-Carolina, exiſt in any part of the union north of Maryland, equally remote from the ſea.

There is one ſcene only, in the Atlantic counties, in which coal, iron, and waterfalls are found together in abundance, That ſcene, is therefore, peculiarly qualified for the iron branch of manufactures. The city of Richmond on the banks of James' river, in Virginia, which is the place contemplated, may be conſidered in a permanent view as having an inconteſtable natural advantage over any more northern ſeaport in this intereſting branch. How profitable would it be to Virginia, were all her pig and bar iron paſſed under the tilt hammers, or through the rolling and ſlitting mills which might be erected at that place.

Some of the produce of the fiſheries, as before obſerved, are to be deemed manufactures. The herring and ſhad (or river and bay) fiſheries, ſouth of Pennſylvania are very conſiderable. A barrel of herrings is worth, on a medium at the fiſhing places, 250 cents. The manufacture of the caſk, the packing, curing, making pickle, and trimming, amount to more than one fourth of the ſum or twenty-five per centum. The caſk and manufacturing of diſtilled ſpirits from molaſſes, does not amount to more than one ſixth of the value of the commodity, or 16⅔ per cent. A barrel of *pickled fiſh* of the ſouthern ſtates may be therefore as juſtly deemed a manufacture, as a caſk of country rum. A ſimilar compariſon might be made between this article and ſeveral other ſimple manufactures of the middle and eaſtern parts of the union. It is not intended to diſcuſs the propriety of granting bounties, but if they were deemed proper grants, there are points of view in which the ſouthern ſtates would appear to have a greater intereſt in them, than the eaſtern ſtates.

1ſt. As the ſouthern ſtates cultivate *a greater variety of raw articles*—and are capable of producing *a much larger quantity* of them, all that extenſive claſs of bounties, which are reſolvable into an encouragement to the growth of the raw material, will be much more beneficial to them, than to the eaſtern ſtates, which are more limited both in the kinds and quantities they can bring forward for the bounty.

2dly. The ſouthern ſtates having extenſive and very rich interior and weſtern counties, far from navigable rivers, (which the eaſtern have not) and the production of thoſe ſcenes being liable to a long and expenſive land carriage, the bounty would ſoon be found to enable them to bring the ſimple manufactures and raw materials to the markets on the ſea coaſts, which they would not, without the bounty, attempt to tranſport. This will not be deemed a mere ſuggeſtion of ingenuity, when it is remembered that the Britiſh and Iriſh give bounties on their fabrics, and even on the bulky articles of flour, grain, and biſcuit, to *enable the exporter to deliver them with advantage in foreign markets.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

APRIL 3, 1792.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the Secretary's Report on the Public Debt, under conſideration.

MR. SHEREDINE moved an amendment to the 5th reſolution, the purport to provide for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts paid, and unpaid—this was amended by Mr. Madiſon, by adding the words "*ſince the peace.*"

This motion was ſupported by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. Findley—and oppoſed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ames, and ſeveral others.

In ſupport of the motion it was ſaid, that the ſtates acted as agents for the United States, and that the ſecurities in the treaſuries of particular ſtates, which had been paid, were *bona fide* as much a debt againſt the union, as the ſecurities in the hands of individuals.

To this it was replied, that the buſineſs at firſt bluſh muſt appear impracticable—for it would be a revival of the whole debts of the ſtates incurred during the whole war—and was deviſing a plan to tax the people in the moſt grievous manner, merely for the ſake of taxing them.

This motion was determined in the negative—ayes 26, noes 29.

Previous to the queſtion's being put, Mr. Page made the following remarks :—I ſhould not, ſaid he, trouble the Houſe with my opinion reſpecting the amendment now propoſed, had it not been determined to take the ayes and noes on the occaſion—as this is the caſe, and I ſhall vote againſt the motion, I will in a few words aſſign my reaſons for ſo voting; they are theſe—I look upon the reſolution before you, Sir, as out of the reach of any amendment—as utterly incapable of amendment—for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts always appeared to me as impolitic, unjuſt, and unconſtitutional. No amendment can now be offered to the reſolution, which I ſhall not look upon as thrown away, offered in vain, and which I ſhould not think myſelf bound to reject, with the whole reſolution, if adopted. I will not, after ſo much has been ſaid, take up your time, Sir, to ſhew why I think the aſſumption of the ſtate debts impolitic, unjuſt, and unconſtitutional; but I will pledge myſelf, before the bill ever paſs, to carry theſe reſolutions into effect, to prove, at leaſt to the ſatisfaction of a conſiderable part of this Houſe, that it is ſo—at preſent, I ſhall only declare this as my opinion, and ſhall vote againſt the amendment—and if that be received, or not, againſt the original reſolution.

APRIL 9.

In committee of the whole on the Repreſentation Bill.

The motion was to inſert 33,000 as the ratio—on this occaſion the following obſervations were made by

Mr. Page.—As no arguments have been produced to convince me that I was miſtaken when I voted to fill up the blank on a former occaſion with 30,000—and indeed as nothiug has been ſaid that can induce thoſe who voted with me on that occaſion to alter their opinion, except that the Senate will not agree to any other ratio than that propoſed by themſelves; and that we ought to agree to a compromiſe with them. I ſay, as this is the caſe, I ſhall vote as formerly for filling up the blank with 30,000. As to compromiſing, I have no idea of it—I cannot make a compromiſe by which I muſt ſacrifice the intereſts of my conſtituents—and as to yielding to the wiſhes of the Senate upon this occaſion, I think it unreaſonable that the direct repreſentatives of the people, and a more numerous branch of the legiſlature, ſhould give way thro' mere complaiſance to the Senate—this would be contrary to the very principle of a republican government, that the majority ſhould be ruled by a minority; but what impropriety can there be in ſending up to the Senate the bill filled up with the ſame ratio which was before ſent to them. The ratio of one to 30,000 has been adopted by them—the only difference between us was, the application of that ratio. We wiſhed to apply it to the ſeveral ſtates according to their numbers reſpectively; the Senate, to the whole number of all the ſtates; and the other branch of the legiſlature has refuſed its aſſent, not to the *ratio*, but to this application of it—we ought not therefore to ſuppoſe, if we apply that ratio conſtitutionally, that the bill will be again refuſed. I cannot ſuppoſe that the Senate would be ſo inflexible as not to yield to the repeated wiſhes expreſſed by the votes of this Houſe—and that too, in a caſe in which this houſe and its conſtituents, alone I may ſay, are peculiarly intereſted. In ſhort, if we are to propoſe to fill up the blank with no other number but ſuch as gentlemen tell us the Senate will agree to, I will ſit down, and never wiſh to riſe here again; for ſurely if this be our caſe, this Houſe is uſeleſs—and it muſt be to no purpoſe to make any motion, until the Senate have been conſulted whether they will agree to it or not.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/
3 per Cents,	12/6 12/9
Deferred,	13/4 13/6
Indents,	13/4
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	52 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	15 ditto.

East-India Intelligence.

MADRAS, December 29.

THE Cyngaleſe, whoſe depredations were mentioned in a former courier, are now preparing for a grand attack on the poſſeſſions of the Dutch, on the Iſland of Ceylon, in which it is to be hoped they will not ſucceed—but meet with the chaſtiſement their perfidy ſo amply merits.

Capture of Severn Droug.

On the 21ſt, Lord Cornwallis, accompanied by General Meadows, went down to the Batteries, and there determined on an immediate aſſault, which was accordingly carried into execution in the following order:

The Light Infantry of his Majeſty's 76th, leading the ſtorm, were covered by the Grenadiers of the 2d regiment, in the centre, and the Grenadiers of the 76th, in the rear, under the command of Capt. Gage, with orders, on entering the breach to ruſh forward on the left hand, if poſſible, gain the ſummit of the mountain whilſt the Hon. Captain Lindſay, with the Grenadiers of the 71ſt and 72d regiment was, on entering the breach, to attempt the accompliſhment of the ſame purpoſe to the right: where Capt Robertſon, of his Majeſty's 71ſt regiment with two companies, his own and the Light Infantry, of the 72d regiment, alſo led an attack as did the Hon. Capt. Monſon of his Majeſty's 52d regiment with his own Light Infantry company.

The ſtorm commenced about 10 o'clock in the morning—Our Troops daſhed on with firmneſs and intrepidity not to be reſiſted—and in the ſhort ſpace of one hour and five minutes, gallantly carried the whole of the enemy's works, without the loſs of a man.

The garriſon appeared bewildered in aſtoniſhment, and the only reſiſtance they made, was at the attack led by Capt. Monſon, who forced two gates.

Severn Droug, is about twelve miles to the Weſtward of Bangalore:—it is a mountain of conſiderable magnitude, and is ſaid to be upwards of a mile in perpendicular height—two thirds of it is impregnable, and the only part where acceſs is poſſible—is interrupted by deep chaſms, that form a ſuperior kind of natural ditch—the lower part of the Mountain is defended by a fort, or rather a chain of fortifications, running over detached rocks and the ſummit, is crowned with a work, which a few determined men might in great ſafety maintain againſt an Army.

The capture of Severn Droug, is of the utmoſt conſequence, taking it either in a local or political point of view: under the former it ſecures protection to fifty thouſand Brengaries, who will now be enabled to bring in their ſupplies to the army free from apprehenſion—and under the latter it cannot fail of making a very deep impreſſion on the minds of Tippoo's troops.

Capt. Beatſon is ordered by his Lordſhip, to examine the roads, and woods, to the right and left of the general route to Seringapatam: he marched with a party for that purpoſe on the 1ſt inſtant.

JANUARY 5.

Capture of Ramghurry and Sheriahghurry.

The ſucceſs attendant on our arms, is rapid and aſtoniſhing! and one important event is ſcarcely announced, before another preſents itſelf—in our laſt Courier, we gave an account of the fall of Severn Droug, and ſince that period ſeveral other forts have ſwelled the liſts of our conqueſts—In the foremoſt of which ſtand Sheriah gurry, and Ramghurry; captured by Capt. Welſh on the 22d ult. In the latter of theſe important poſts were found a great quantity of grain and ſtores: twelve Engliſh guns remarkably excellent, and a machine for boring muſket barrels.

Ramghurry is a very ſtrong, and newly built fort, and capable of holding out againſt an army. On appearing before it Captain Welſh ſummoned the garriſon; but the Killedar refuſed to ſurrender: however he had ſcarcely time left him to reflect on the conſequences ere he ſaw the Pettah carried by aſſault: he then thought it a folly to make any further reſiſtance and therefore ſurrendered immediately.

CAPTURE OF OUTRE DROUG.

On the fall of Severn Droug, Col. Stuart was detached againſt Outre Droug, and on the 22d ult, he ſummoned the place to ſurrender, giving the Killedar two hours to conſider his ſituation, and deliver his anſwer. The time expired, and no anſwer was given—a detachment, conſiſting of four companies of Europeans, and two battalions of Seapoys, under the command of Capt. Richard Scott, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, was then ordered to ſtorm the Pettah, which they did with equal ſpirit and ſucceſs.

A conſiderable quantity of grain and military ſtores, was found in the Fort, and, it is ſaid, five hundred families alſo of the principal people in Tippoo's ſervice.

Outre Droug is by nature very ſtrong, as it is common with other forts in that part of the country, ſituated on the ſummit of a mountain, of a ſteep and difficult aſcent: It conſiſts of ſix walls, one within the other, of the beſt kind of maſonry, and was defended by a great number of guns, many of them Engliſh.

On the return of the army from Seringapatam this place was ſummoned, but refuſed to ſurrender.

The Killedar is a priſoner—He ſays, that on Col. Stuart's appearing before Outre Droug, the garriſon had grown mutinous, and that four hundred deſerted in the foregoing night.

JANUARY 19.

Of the brave Chalmers, and his companion in captivity, Lieut. Naſh, we have the moſt painful accounts. They are ſtill in irons, and in all probability will continue ſo, until the fall of Seringapatam.

The tyrant, deaf to repeated, and preſſing repreſentations made by Comora du dien Khan, of the breach of public pledged faith, refuſes them every indulgence. The Veteran has in conſequence expreſſed his reſentment, and it is ſaid, refuſes to hold any further command in the Sultan's army, until he ſhall have ratified the capitulation of Coimbatore, and releaſed the priſoners taken there.

GEN. ABERCROMBIE'S ARMY.

By intelligence received from the Malabar coaſt, of the 25th ult. we learn, that the army was lately employed in getting the battering train ſtores, and proviſions up the Paddecharum Paſs.

The great fall of rain had impeded the General's Operations; ſo that he cannot poſſibly arrive at Peripatnam ſo early as he had expected.

The gallant Colonel Hartley, commands the reſerve, which is to lead until the whole joins Lord Cornwallis.

BOMBAY, November 23.

By the lateſt advices from this quarter, we are informed that the Bombay army had been formed into four brigades: Cols. Belfour, Peche and Major Sterling, together with Colonel Hartley, who was to command the corps de reſerve, conſiſting of his Majeſty's 73d regiment, and the Bombay grenadiers, commanded by Capt. Gore:—ſome others were reſpectively appointed to commands.

PELEW ISLANDS.

The two veſſels that ſailed from Bombay to China ſeveral months ago, with orders to touch at the Pelew Iſlands, obtained accounts that Madan Blanchard who refuſed to accompany Capt. Wilſon and the crew of the Antelope to Canton, had been killed in a ſkirmiſh with the Artegal people, and that all the chiefs whoſe actions have been recorded by the elegant pen of Mr. Keate were dead, except the old King.

PARIS, March 27.

The approach of ſpring cauſes a great ferment in the blood of Frenchmen; duels are become faſhionable amuſements, and it now appears almoſt ridiculous not to have ſhot at leaſt one friend through the head.—This refinement of ſociability is truly endearing!

LONDON, March 14.

It appears from the books at the Exciſe office, that, in the courſe of laſt year, between ſix and ſeven hundred millions of bricks were made in the vicinity of London.

A journeyman cabinet-maker of Cheſter, in the employment of Mr. Gardener, has diſplayed an aſtoniſhing effort of mechanical ingenuity, in the completion of a wooden automaton, in the human form, nearly five feet high, which walks about a room, at the ſame time playing upon a harp.

Among the literary prodigies of the preſent day, may be reckoned Miſs Benger, author of "The Female Geniad," which ſhe wrote at the age of thirteen.

ARRIL 5.

Th Lord Chancellor on Wedneſday came to a final deciſion upon the long depending love-cauſe, Lord Carberry plaintiff, Miſs Watſon the unwilling defendant; Hymen counſel for the former, Caution for the latter. The arguments of the plaintiff's counſel were victorious.

A Dr. Obier has publiſhed tables of mortality for Geneva from 1560 to 1760, by which it appears, that the probability of life was greater formerly than now, amongſt old people; amongſt children and young people, leſs.

Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, has ſucceeded in his application of the ſteam-engine to coining. The difficulty of its conſtruction, and its expenſiveneſs, render it impoſſible that it ſhould ever be employed by thoſe who counterfeit coin. Its advantages over the common machines are various. It works much more quickly: it cuts out the blanks: It ſtamps the milling, the face, and the reverſe of the piece, at once: the ground receives a fine poliſh from its preſſure alone: all the pieces are exactly of the ſame diameter: its force may be regulated in an inſtant, and continues invariably the ſame: it may be worked by boys, and its uſe requires little practice.

The three ſuperior Sultanas of a certain theatre, now aſſume the dignified titles of their reſpective high connections—and even the call boy dare not ſummon either of them from the green room to the ſtage, but with "Your Roy—l High—ſs! if you pleaſe"—or 'Your ladyſhip if you pleaſe,' &c. &c.

IRELAND.

The following nervous and beautiful paſſage, an extract from the ſpeech of the Hon, George Knox, who ſeconded the addreſs to the King, on the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of the Iriſh Parliament, appears not unworthy the ſerious conſideration of an Engliſh reader.—

"For myſelf, I am glad of this opportunity of declaring my approbation of the preſent government and adminiſtration, under which the country has riſen to unexampled and almoſt unhoped proſperity—an adminiſtration, liberal and cautious—attentive to the intereſts of the community, without boaſt, and without buſtle.—I am alſo happy, as every man in this Houſe would be, to teſtify my loyalty to a ſovereign, whoſe praiſe I am ill qualified to ſpeak, but whoſe praiſe it is unneceſſary for me to repeat, ſince it lives in the hearts of all his grateful ſubjects.—But I am at this time particularly anxious to exemplify my regard for the minuteſt forms of the conſtitution, when opinions have in other countries, but too ſucceſsfully prevailed—not only deſtructive of all form, but ſubverſive of all eſtabliſhment.—That ſuch opinions have had but little weight or currency in this kingdom, we owe, as well to our admirable and almoſt perfect conſtitu ion, as to the temperate yet anxious circumſpection of his Majeſty's Miniſters.—But there are in all countries, and particularly in thoſe where ſpeculative learning has ſown its benefits and ſcattered its miſchiefs—men, vain, viſionary and miſguided—men, needy, turbulent and deſperate, to whom peace is peſtilence, and the beautiful order of ſociety, deformity.—If there ſhould be a few obſcure and contemptible individuals of that deſcription in this kingdom, no obſervation of mine ſhall drag them from that obſcurity and that contempt, in which it is their nature to grovel.—One ſecurity, however, we ſhall always have, that if ever their ſilly and miſchievous ſpeculations ſhould ferment into ſedition, they will raiſe againſt them the ſtrong arm of the law, and be cruſhed."

Philadelphia, June 6.

By two French ſhips arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, in forty-five days from France, we learn—That as ſoon as Count Florida Blancha was diſmiſſed from the Court of Madrid, the Count d'Aranda, who accepted of the place of Miniſter, went to the public jail of that city, and out of fifty-two State-priſoners detained under the ill-grounded ſuſpicions of Count Florida Blancha, or by the tribunal of policy, fifty were ſet at liberty without paying coſts.—That the ſame had been practiſed at other places where the State inquiſition had been introduced.—That the Junta Suprema of State, is annihilated, and the Conſejo Supremo of State is reintegrated.—That the King himſelf is to be Preſident, and the Count d'Aranda Vice-Preſident.—That the Tribunal of policy created by the ex-Miniſter, is alſo aboliſhed, and another formed for the interor policy of Madrid and the Court. That there is no doubt but that Spain will return to thoſe principles from which ſhe ought never to have deviated, i. e. to look upon France as a natural ally, whoſe friendſhip cannot be departed from without expoſing herſelf to the ſame calamities ſhe underwent before the treaty of Utrecht, and the introduction of a King of the Bourbon family.—That the Count d'Cifuentes (who was Preſident of Caſtille, and a friend to Florida Blancha) having died ſuddenly, the King appoint-d Don Juan d'Anzedorico (an upright magiſtrate) as Governor of that Council, to the general ſatisfaction of the people of Madrid. That ſince the diſmiſſion of Count Florida Blancha (who is now retired near the town of Murica, in a convent of Franciſcan Fryars) the Chevalier de Burgoin, and M. d'Durtuby, the French Envoys, have ſettled at Court, and that Count d'Aranda has promiſed that every ſatisfaction ſhall be given to the grievances of the French nation, and of individuals.—That ſuch a ſudden change in Spain, and the death of Leopold have cut off the head and arms of the ariſtocratic party in France.—The captains of the above ſhips further inform, that the aſſignats had taken a riſe, and for a diſcount of 16 or 18 per cent. hard money may be had---That the King, the Queen and the Prince Royal of France, were the only perſons allowed to wear mourning for the death of the Emperor, who had, by his artful and hoſtile meaſures, incurred the hatred of the French nation---the Prieſts, the Fanatics, and nobles excepted.

When we take into conſideration the many improvements which have been made in mechanical and other arts within the United States ſince the eſtabliſhment of their independence, and the encouragement afforded by our government to the ingenious mechanic and induſtrious citizen, we cannot but feel a pleaſure in the proſpect of the riſing reputation of our country, and the rapid progreſs of America to equal if not exceed any country in the world in valuable and uſeful productions.

The circumſtances which have led to theſe reflections, have originated from the performance of a curious Fire Engine, conſtructed by Mr. Richard Maſon, of this city, for the Diligence Fire Company; and however aſtoniſhing it may appear, yet it is a fact that may be relied on, that on Saturday laſt, when the Diligence Fire Engine was played horizontally, the water was thrown to the diſtance of one hundred and eighty feet, and when moved to Chriſt Church yard, and played in a perpendicular direction (although with an unfavorable wind) the water was then thrown to the perpendicular height of one hundred and ſixty-ſix feet, and within three feet of the four windows at the upper extremity of the ſteeple. As the performance of this Engine ſo conſiderably exceeds any others in America in diſcharging ſuch a body of water with ſo much force and to ſuch a diſtance, would it not be adviſeable for the different fire companies to prefer ſuch fire engines as the Diligence and Hibernia, to the ſmaller ones which have been in general uſe in Philadelphia? *Fed. Gaz.*

M. de Gardoqui, who ſucceeds M. de Lerena, as Miniſter of Finance at the Court of Madrid, has appropriated to the uſe of the poor his ſhare of ſeizures and confiſcations, amounting on an average to 100,000 fortes piaſtres a year.

During the few days of hot weather we have experienced, two perſons were near being the victims of their imprudence, by the too plentiful uſe of cold water and ice---Let this ſerve as a caution to others.

We hear from South-Carolina, that the extraordinary ſwell of the rivers in that ſtate, in the month of April, has deſtroyed immenſe quantities of Indian corn that were ſtored at the different landing places for market. This, it is ſaid, will occaſion a demand for corn from the northern ſtates till their next crop comes in.

The General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church at their laſt meeting, have appointed the Rev. John M'Donnald, of Albany, the Rev. David Auſtin, of Elizabeth-Town, and Mr. Greir, a candidate, under the care of the Preſbytery of Carliſle, on a miſſion for four months, to preach the Goſpel, among the frontier ſettlements on the northern part of the State of New-York, and on the weſtern parts of the States of New-York and Pennſylvania.—The two firſt gentlemen commence their miſſion from Albany about the middle of June, the laſt gentleman from Sunbury on the Suſquehannah, at the ſame time.

"Such is the temper of the people of France at this time, that both republicans and ariſtocrats ſeem alike regardleſs of the dreadful conſequences of civil commotions. The motto of both is—"Succeſs attend our cauſe, and no matter for the reſt." The republican thermometer, however, ſeems not ſo high as that of the ſticklers for the old government. Theſe are every where fomenting internal troubles, principally by means of the prieſts, who are always, on ſuch occaſions, the inſtruments of popular deception; and upon theſe deſtructive agents, the counter-revolutioniſts reſt their principal hopes of ſucceſs." *Leyden Gaz.*

On the 21ſt of March laſt, was offered at Goldſmiths-Hall, to receive the ſtandard or touch marks, an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip, to be preſented by the Roman Catholics to —— Mitton, Eſq. Member of Parliament, for his landable and humane exertions to do away the Penal Statutes.

This piece of workmanſhip is a ſilver gilt cup, of twelve quarts, mounted on a circular baſe, richly adorned with chaſed work; riſing from this is a triangular pillar, againſt which are three beautiful figures with their attributes (Faith, Hope, and Charity) in alto relievo; on the cap of the pillar is the body of the cup, on which there is an oval medallion, repreſenting pure Faith at her altar, trampling on the inſtrument of perſecution, while the book of Penal Statutes is conſuming in flames in the perſpective.

The handles are four ſerpents involved; oppoſite to the medallion is the inſcription.

Above is the cover, of the ſame guſto ſurmounted with a Fame, in the attitude of proclaiming good actions.

It is particularly worthy of notice, (ſays a correſpondent) that no denial has ever appeared of the direct and multiplied aſſertions, that the members of the general government have carried on *jobbs* and *ſpeculations* in their own meaſures, even *whilſt thoſe meaſures were depending*. If theſe charges be true, can any thing be more diſgraceful to the councils of a free country, or more loudly call for the indignation of a virtuous people? If they are not true, why are they not denied, and, as far as the caſe will admit, diſproved by appealing to circumſtances which can be inveſtigated? Inſtead of being denied, however, the public has been inſulted with attempts to ſlur the matter over by myſterious and unmeaning paragraphs, the low virulence of perſonal abuſe, or, what is worſe, by ſuggeſtions that thoſe who warn the people againſt ſpeculating and ſtock-jobbing corruptions in the government, are enemies to the government and to the people themſelves. *Nat. Gaz.*

Nothing can equal the malignant effrontery (ſays a correſpondent) of certain paragraph writers in certain newſpapers. They deal out general, indiſcriminate inſinuations againſt *members* of the *government*, without ſpecifying either perſons or facts, and they then rail at all concerned in it, becauſe no body comes forward to deny or diſprove. Is any individual to ſuppoſe himſelf particularly aimed at, when a general charge is made againſt a number, and to ſingle himſelf out in a newſpaper as the vindicator of his innocence? If any man were weak enough to do it, he would inſtantly be told, and rightly, that if he had not been *conſcious of guilt*, he would not have ſuppoſed himſelf *ſuſpected*. From what too is a man to vindicate himſelf, when no ſpecific charge is made, no ſpecific fact alledged? Speculation and jobbing, charged in the lump, are as vague as *witchcraft* and *hereſy*. Any man who expects to put another upon his defence before the tribunal of the public, ought to come forward and alledge that A. or B. has done this or that ill thing---he ſhould lay his finger on the fact; elſe he can neither mean nor expect to be anſwered. He makes his charges to *alarm* the community with *ill-grounded* fears, and he affects to complain that they are not anſwered, to ſtrengthen a *ſuſpicion* which he knows to have no foundation. To ſuch general aſperſions it is ſufficient to anſwer generally, that there are many members of the *government*, and among them thoſe who have had a *chief* agency in the meaſures moſt bitterly cenſured by the FACTION, who can conſcientiouſly and boldly give a flat denial to every imputation of intereſted or ſiniſter motives---who are abſolutely free from every thing that is called ſpeculation and jobbing. Who dare compare the whole tenor of their lives and conduct on the ſcore of diſintereſtedneſs and exact probity, with any of the moſt canting pretenders to ſuperior purity among their opponents, and who muſt ever feel themſelves humbled by a compariſon on thoſe points with moſt of thoſe who are loudeſt in their *harangues* on the love of liberty, and the love of virtue.

Some perſons are very wiſe in regard to the deſigns of others. They chatter about the partizans of Kingly power, and affect to conſider the plan of ſubverting our republican government and free conſtitution as well matured, and that great numbers are engaged in it. The certificate men, the ſtockholders of the bank, the tools of the miniſtry, the ariſtocrats, are all conſpirators againſt liberty; in ſhort, all the men who wiſh *to buoy up the preſent government*.—Strange! that a plan againſt liberty and the conſtitution ſhould be ſupported by thoſe who are ridiculed for puffing the conſt tution and the preſent happy condition of the union, and above all, who are for buoying up the government. If a revolution of government is to be attempted, will it be firſt eſpouſed by thoſe whoſe property depends on the preſervation of the preſent ſtate of things? Theſe men are repreſented as wholly void of public principle, and mindful only of gain—and, in the next breath, as blinded by enthuſiaſm againſt liberty to ſuch a degree, as to put all the property they hold under the preſent government, at hazard, for the ſake of overthrowing it, and ſetting up a deſpotiſm. Is not the conſtitution a free one? It is. Is it not plain that all the property created by the bank and funding ſyſtem depends on preſerving the conſtitution unchanged? Surely thoſe men will not be the leaſt friendly to liberty, who will loſe moſt by its overthrow. Or, will our wiſe ones pretend that men of property are the firſt to plot revolutions and civil convulſions?

But thoſe who delight to cry knave, ſpeculator, ariſtocrat, and kingly power, take both ſides of a contradiction, and maintain each with equal good temper and good ſenſe.

The conſtitution of the United States is ſo happily conſtructed, that liberty and property are inſeparably connected with a firm ſupport of its principles—this is the grand deſideratum in government, the want of which, has too often led the affluent in moſt countries to plot the ſubverſion of freedom, in order the more effectualiy to preſerve their poſſeſſions.

In this enlightened period of the world, we are aſtoniſhed at reflecting on the conduct of thoſe deſpots, who having had it in their power to command with the wealth and perſonal ſervices of mankind, their friendſhip and admiration, excited their abhorrence while living, and left their memories to the execrations of all ſucceeding ages.

Mankind, by a juſt and wiſe government, may be formed to goodneſs, greatneſs and true glory—but to ſay that the order and happineſs of ſociety, and much more, ſublimity of character, do not depend on government, is ſaying that effects may be produced without a cauſe. It will very ſoon be found out among other diſcoveries, that government and laws are the greateſt *bore* that the world of mankind ever ſuffered.

NEWSPAPERS.

To give facility to the conveyance of Newſpapers agreeably to the law of the United States, the Poſt-maſter General propoſes—

1ſt. THAT all newſpapers to be conveyed by poſt, being marked, as uſual, with the names of the perſons to whom they are to be delivered, ſhould, by the reſpective Printers, be formed into convenient packages; each package to be under cover (open at one end as the law directs) and addreſſed to the proper Poſt-Maſter, by whom its contents are to be delivered. That on ſuch cover, the Printer mark diſtinctly, the number of newſpapers contained within it, for Printers of newſpapers and for Subſcribers.

2d. For the accommodation of Subſcribers living remote from Poſt-Offices, their newſpapers may be formed into other covered packages, marked with the number of papers they reſpectively contain, and directed to be delivered at noted taverns, or other convenient *ſtands* on the poſt-roads.—Such packages being alſo addreſſed to the neareſt Poſt-maſters, ſhort of the places of their final deſtination, ſhall be conveyed in the mail, and be by ſuch Poſt-maſters delivered to the mail carriers to be lodged as they paſs at the *ſtands* here referred to. But as the Poſt-maſters are reſponſible for the poſtages of all newſpapers by them delivered, ſuch ſubſcribers muſt either pay the poſtages in advance, or make engagements to the ſatisfaction of the poſt-maſters reſpectively for the payment thereof, monthly or quarterly, as they can agree.

3d. It is deſirable that ſuch news-papers as are to be conveyed in the mail ſhould be dried—This will reduce their weight about one third; and at the ſame time ſecure their delivery in good order—news-papers put up damp from the preſs, often get injured in the carriage, their covers are worn off, and their directions rendered illegible.

4th. Theſe modes of conveying news-papers are propoſed as the moſt eligible which at preſent occur—If others more convenient ſhould be deviſed, they will be readily adopted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

WE the ſubſcribers, weavers of the city of Philadelphia, attended this day, Thurſday May 24th, at Mr. PEARCE'S COTTON MANUFACTORY, No. 13, Penn-ſtreet, to view his machinery; moſt of us are Europeans, and do all agree, that his abilities in mechaniſm are ſuperior to any we ever ſaw, eſpecially in his double loom, in which one man can weave two pieces at the ſame time, 42 inches wide, with equal facility to one piece in the common loom; this uſeful loom, when examined, appears ſimple, the art of working it ſoon attained, and the extra expence very ſmall; his machines for carding and roping are excellent, and all the reſt of the utenſils prepared for the buſineſs are contrived with great judgment, the whole of which we hope will ſoon come into general uſe, and be found of great utility in the United States.

George Storey,	William Wadſworth,
Francis Storey,	John Kelly,
Hercules O'Connor,	John Fletcher,
David Napier,	Allen M'Cay,
William Waddle,	Thomas Robiſon,
John Maxwell,	Iſaac Reighly.
James Darrugh,	

*** *The above being intended for a public good, it is requeſted the Printers of newſpapers will inſert it throughout the United States.*

Died, in the Creek country, Col. ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, the celebrated Chief of that nation, and an ally of the United States. *Balt. Pap.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Silvina,	Oakman,	Liverpool
Swallow,	Cheeſeman,	Boſton
Schooner Dolphin,	Ellis,	North-Carolina
Fanny,	Elliſon,	do.
Henfield,	M'Neran,	Virginia
Jane,	Stowe,	Barbadoes
Sloop Delia,	Carroll,	New-York
Union,	Watſon,	do.

Norfolk, May 23. By the ſloop Hetty, Captain Camplin, in 20 days from Havanna, we are favored with the following intelligence:

That the Governor of Cuba had iſſued a proclamation, dated the 20th of April, ordering all foreign merchants, then reſident in that Iſland, to depart from thence in 40 days.

That the famous General Bowles was ſafely lodged in the Moro Caſtle, and ſo ſtrict were the Spaniards that he ſhould have no communication with, or inform the world of his ſituation, that no foreigner on any pretence whatever, was allowed the liberty of entering the Moro, from the day Bowles was firſt lodged there.

Capt. Camplin left the following veſſels at the Havanna: brig Sally, Sherman, of New-York; ſchooner Albioney, Smith, Salem; ſhip Willing Quaker, M'Neal, Boſton; ſchooner Peggy, ——, Shelburne; ſloop Rebecca, Ryan, New-London; ——, Wolf, Rhode-Iſland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ *The perſonalities in the paragraphs received laſt Friday evening, preclude their appearance in this Gazette, agreeable to a rule hitherto obſerved.*

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-casks of LISBON WINE, far superior in quality to what is generally imported—And a few bales of the very best CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-cask.

MESS BEEF, of a superior quality, and such as is fit for an East-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choich first quality BEEF, do.
Ditto second ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the first quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epgt)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,
At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Esq. No. 86, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neshamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest. May 5. (ep.tf.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles.——Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierson, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,
STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the specie proportion of the third payment due on the first Monday of July next, on each share of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit; and that transfers of public debt on account of such payment, may be made on the books of the Treasury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commissioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be deposited in the office in which the specie proportion of such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed fourteen days previous to the first days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorised to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President & Directors. JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

THIS DAY are published by ANDREW BROWN, *and sold by the principal Bookfellers in the city of Philadelphia,*

THE

L A W S

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS:

COLLATED WITH, AND CORRECTED BY THE ORIGINAL ROLLS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Price One Quarter of a Dollar.

THE ACTS of this session, agreeably to the plan of this edition of the laws of the United States, will be considered as the FIRST PART of the SECOND VOLUME; so that the acts of each Congress (the duration of which is limited by the constitution to the term of two years) will be comprised in one volume.

To the acts of this session will be annexed the ratifications of the amendments to the Constitution; the confederation between the United States and the Delaware nation of Indians; the treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatimi and Sac Nations; the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation; and the armistice, declaring a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great-Britain: These, with those in the first volume of the laws are all the existing treaties.

A copious index will accompany the second volume—when completed, at the end of the next session of Congress.

"As it is desirable that copies of the laws should be so multiplied throughout the States, and in such cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them," it has been thought adviseable, in this addition, to omit the signatures of the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Their signatures would have increased the size of the volume, and consequently have rendered it more expensive, without adding to its usefulness or authenticity, inasmuch as the Secretary of State's certificate is to be prefixed to the volume.

This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be Sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence, Rhode-Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, Esq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South-Carolina.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the subscriber now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finished in the very best manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and stocked with a good assortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Esq. in New-York, or the Subscriber, on the Premises.

May 2, 1792. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

☞ WANTED, the First Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July next, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The site of the building, if the artist will attend to it, will of course influence the aspect and outline of his plan; and it's destination will point out to him the number, size, and distribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they shall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and sections through the building, in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be designated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room A Room for the Representatives	sufficient to accommodate 300 persons each.	these rooms to be of full elevation.
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 square feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the last		

12 Rooms of 600 square feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792 *tf.* THE COMMISSIONERS.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
In the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*,

A SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

OR,

THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatise on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for composition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.
An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and since in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thousand pages; illustrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artists.

The price to subscribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-subscribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and those who subscribe for six setts, shall have a seventh *gratis*.

This work shall be published as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

Subscription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers and Booksellers in the United States of America.